

# The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19. 1738.

No. 957.

arrived a Mail from Holland, with the following Confirmation and Particulars of the late Action between the Turks and Germans.

Vienna, July 1. O. S.



HE Count de Pertusati, Colonel of Foot, and Aid de Camp to the Great Duke of Tuscany, arrived two Days ago, at three o'Clock in the Morning, at the Village of Fischamont, three Leagues from this City, and immediately dispatched a Courier to the Count de Khevenhuller, Vice President of the Council of War, to let him know that the Great Duke had dispatched from the Army in Hungary, in order to bring news of an Action betwixt that Army and the Turks, on the 23d ult. At the same time he desired him to let him know after what Manner he was to communicate this News to the Emperor, and whether it was proper for his Postillions to sound their Horns as he enter'd this City. The Count de Khevenhuller being inform'd of the Particulars of this Action, went at 5 o'Clock in the Morning to the Emperor, to awake the Emperor, and to let him know the News. His Imperial Majesty did not think it proper to wait for the Consequences, but should be proclaim'd, after the manner in such Advantages use to be made publick. The Count de Khevenhuller immediately signify'd to the Count de Pertusati, that he must come to Court at any Parade.

Following is an Extract of the Account he has brought.

On the 20th of June, while the Army was on March from Caransebes to Slatina, several Turkish Parties appeared upon the Hills, from whence they endeavoured to incommode the Troops; but the Hussars gave them Chace, and killed several of them in Skirmishes; during which the Germans lost about 30 Men. Next Day the Army encamp'd at Tregova, and on the 21st arrived at Cornia, where it continued all Day. In this Camp they discovered some of the Enemy's Parties rendezvousing again on the neighbouring Hills, to the Number of at least 10,000 Men; they resolved to march against them next Day, viz. the 22d, as soon as 'twas Light; but the Army being obliged to advance by Detachments by reason of the Narrowness of the Defiles, and unevenness of the Ways, it could not be done. Noon General Scher acquainted the Grand Duke and the Count de Konigsberg, that another of the Enemy's Parties was forming itself on a Hill opposite to the Left of the Imperial Army, and that the other Troops which had been posted upon the neighbouring Hills, still continued in their Posts. It appeared by the Help of Telescopic Glasses, that this Body of Augmentation consisted of Janizaries and Spahis; and a Turkish Standard being discovered sitting under a Tent, with military Musick about him, it was concluded that the Seraskier of Widdin was there in Person. The Enemy bending their chief Force towards the Right Wing of the Imperial Army, the same was ordered, and the other Wing was brought as near to it as the Ground would admit of, that there might be no Chasm in the Centre for the Enemy to break through. The left Wing being thus re-ordered, gain'd the Hill, and charg'd the Turkish Troops of Augmentation that were come to post themselves there, with Vigour. During this, the other Parties of the Enemy, who possessed the neighbouring Hills, came down upon the Imperialists with great Fury, and prodigious Shouts, with a View to break the Front Line and penetrate to the Centre, which obliged his Royal Highness to bring up the second Line to join the first, so that the Army form'd as it were but one Line. The Enemy broke into it in two Places, on the Right and Left. The Velt Marshal Philippi, who was at the Head of a Regiment of Cuirassiers, re-

pulsed them twice on the Right; and the Turks who made the greatest Push against the left Wing, with the Janizaries, were as vigorously repulsed by the Velt Marshal Count de Wallis; whereupon the whole Line advanced towards the Enemy, who finding it impossible to break it, retir'd in very good Order. This Action lasted from one o'Clock in the Afternoon till five, when there fell such a Shower of Rain that the Imperialists could not make use of their Fire Arms; and it was so late, that they could not pursue the Turks above a Mile. The Uncertainty whether the latter might not renew the Attack next Day, determined the Great Duke and the Marshal, to incamp with the Army near Cornia.

The Loss which the Imperial Army has sustained in this Engagement is variously reported, some making it to amount to 1000 Men killed and wounded, and others but to 500. There were several Officers kill'd, particularly Col. Ruseh of Bareith's Regiment; the Count de Trantson, Captain of the Grenadiers in Khevenhuller's Regiment, two other Captains of Grenadiers, and four other Captains in the Regiment of Count Maxamilian de Staranberg. There were also several wounded; particularly the Count de Lamberg, a Colonel in Khevenhuller's Regiment, who was shot in the Thigh. The Loss of the Turks must be much more considerable; but 'tis impossible to know the Number of their killed and wounded, because according to their Custom, they carry'd off their Dead even during the hottest Part of the Action; however they left behind them one of their chief Standards, and four Pieces of Cannon. The Count de Pertusati reports, that on the Day after the Battle, the Army march'd again in pursuit of the Enemy, and took Possession of the Camp which the Turks had abandoned; from which Camp the said Count was sent Express from the Great Duke of Tuscany to bring the Emperor the News. His Royal Highness resolved to halt there that Day, and the next to give Rest to the Army, and to wait for the coming up of the Provisions; and it was settled, that on the 26th the Troops should march again to attack Meadia, which the Turks had not yet abandoned when the Express came away. The Success of this Battle is very much owing to the Great Duke, who exposed himself in the hottest Fire of the Turks, in order to encourage his Troops to do their Duty. P. S. As the Post is going off, 'tis reported at Court, that there has been another Battle between Meadia and Orsova, in which the Imperialists have gain'd a considerable Victory.

Vienna, July 1. The Hopes we have that this will prove a happy Campaign, is partly founded upon the exact Discipline which is observed by the German Troops, and those wise Regulations which have been published at the Head of every Regiment, for maintaining a due Subordination, and severely punishing Cowardice. One of these Rules imports, 'That if any Regiment or other Body fails in its Duty in any Action or Siege, all the Soldiers of that Body shall be decimated; that the Officers shall be cashier'd with Infamy, and ignominiously punished; and that the Shame of such Body may be buried in Oblivion, its Colours or Standards shall be thrown into the Fire.'

The Great Dutchess of Tuscany is 8 Months gone with Child, and is shortly expected in this City to Lye in.

Paris, July 12. O. S. Letters of the 28th ult. from Genoa say, that Letters are arrived there from Bastia, dated the 18th, which say, that upon the Return of the Courier whom the Count de Boissieux had dispatched to his Court, he sent a Drum to the Rebels, to signify to them in the King's Name, that they must chuse 8 of their principal Leaders, and send them to France as Hostages, for their Submission to the Will and Pleasure of his most Christian Majesty; and 'tis also said, tho' not believed, that 'tis demanded of them to lay down their Arms. They add, that the Islanders were so surpris'd at this Proposal, that they desired Time to consider of an Answer, and had for that Purpose summon'd a General Assembly. Mean time 'tis said, that they seem to be in some sort of Combustion, and not at all pleas'd with the Proposal, tho' it has regard only to the Privileges which were formerly granted to them; and 'tis feared, that this Affair will ipin out more Time than was expected.

Hague, July 13. O. S. The Count d'Ulfeldt, the Emperor's Ambassador, received Advice two Days ago, That on the 23d ult. O. S. the Turks attacked the Imperial Army near Coria, in the Defiles between Caransebes and Meadia; but that after an obstinate Fight they had been repulsed with Loss, and obliged to abandon the Field of Battle. Letters of the 11th from Cologne say, a Courier pass'd thro' that City the same Morning from Vienna to Brussels, with Advice that the Emperor's Army coming before Meadia on the 27th ult. O. S. the Turkish Garrison there surrender'd it by Capitulation.

Amsterdam, July 13. O. S. We have received Letters of the 5th from Prague which say, they had an Account by an Express from Vienna, that the Adjutant General of the Count de Konigsberg, preceded by 8 Post Boys, was arrived at the Imperial Court from the Army, with the agreeable News that the Turks had been totally defeated between Meadia and Orsova by the Imperialists, who made themselves Masters of their Camp, and that the Loss of the Infidels is computed at about 18,000 Men; but the Letters say nothing of the raising of the Siege of Orsova.

Other Letters of the 11th from the Lower Rhine say, that on that very Day a Courier pass'd through from Vienna to Brussels, with the News, that on the 27th ult. O. S. the Garrison of Meadia surrender'd to the Imperialists; and that the Great Duke having afterwards continued his March towards Orsova, his Royal Highness heard on the 30th ult. that the Turks had rais'd the Siege of that Place, and retir'd with Precipitation; but those Letters make no mention of any Battle. Thus, the News both of the Battle, and of the raising of the Siege of Orsova, seems to need Confirmation: Nevertheless there are Advices from Cologne, dated the 11th O. S. which say, that the same Morning M. Nuffen, the Emperor's Cabinet Courier pass'd thro' that Place, having made but four Days from Vienna, and was going to Brussels with the agreeable News that the Germans, arriving the 26th ult. at Night before Meadia, where the Turkish Garrison had planted 14 Pair of Colours, the Great Duke of Tuscany immediately summon'd the Commandant to surrender; that he capitulated accordingly the next Day; that the Imperial Army continued its March the three following Days towards Orsova; and that the Great Duke received an Express upon the Road from the Baron de Cornberg, who commands there, with Advice, that the Turks who besieged it, did not think fit to wait for him, but retir'd in very great Confusion. But this Article too requires a Confirmation; tho' 'tis also said, in an Article from Mentz, that an Express was gone thro' that Place from Vienna to Paris, to carry the said News to the Emperor's Ambassador, the Prince of Lichtenstein.

Petersburg, June 24. Letters from Velt Marshal Munich dated the 7th Instant, relate, that the Russian Army was but then come to the River Ingul, where they found about 40 Janizaries, some of which they took Prisoners, by whom the Velt Marshal was inform'd, that two Seraskiers and 30,000 Turks were at Bender, with 20,000 Tartars, and that a Capachi Bashaw was arrived from Constantinople at Bender, with Orders, that the Troops in that Place should march out on the Approach of the Russians, and give them Battle, to prevent their passing the River Dniester. The 17th Instant a dismal Fire happen'd at Wybourgh in Finland, which in a very few Hours consumed all the Town to Ashes, except two Churches, but the Powder Magazine was not blown up, so the Fortifications remain entire.

Jamaica, May 3.

His EXCELLENCY's Declaration to the Council, April 30, 1738.

Gentlemen,

I AM sensible of the Importance of the Trust, which his Majesty has been pleas'd to repose in me, by conferring on me the Honour of this Government; but relying on your Advice, which I shall ever have the greatest Regard for, I persuade myself that your Wisdom and Experience will supply any Defect in my Abilities.

I shall





I shall communicate to you my Instructions, as the Nature and Circumstances of Affairs may require; you will see they are calculated for the general Good of this Island, and that of our Mother Country, whose Interests are inseparable. I hope, by your Assistance in the Execution of them, to answer his Majesty's gracious Intentions, and obtain the good Ends proposed by them.

I come resolved to do my Duty, and not to be diverted from it by any private Consideration whatsoever. There is nothing I so ardently desire as to approve myself to his Majesty by promoting his Service, and the Welfare and Prosperity of this Island; in which, I make no Doubt, but I shall have your hearty Concurrence.

#### The COUNCIL'S Answer.

Jamaica. To his Excellency Edward Trelawny, Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over this his Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and other the Territories thereon depending in America, and Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's Council of this Island, beg Leave to offer your Excellency our most sincere Congratulations on your Excellency's safe Arrival amongst us, as well as our humble Acknowledgments of your Excellency's good Intentions towards us and this Colony, express'd in your Excellency's Speech of Yesterday; and to assure your Excellency that we do this with real Joy and unfeigned Gratitude.

We are sensible of the Importance of the Trust which his Majesty has been pleased to repose in you, and we are happy in reflecting upon a fresh Instance of his Majesty's paternal Goodness to this Colony, in reposing that Trust in such Able Hands. As we would avoid all Appearances of Flattery to your Excellency, and as we cannot pretend to the Honour of such an Acquaintance with you, as might enable us to give our own Sentiments of your Excellency's Character, we hope you will excuse us upon this Occasion for being only faint Echoes to the Voice of common Fame.

We firmly believe that your Excellency has nothing, either in your Instructions or Inclinations, but what will tend to the general Good of this Island, and that of our Mother Country, whose Interests are inseparable. We are charm'd with your Excellency's Resolution to do your Duty, without being diverted by any private Consideration. And as we have Reason to expect much Happiness under your Excellency's Government, we beg Leave to assure you of the best Advice and Assistance in our Power, and that we will use our utmost Endeavours, and give our most hearty Concurrence, to make your Administration as easy to your Excellency, as (we doubt not) it will be agreeable to us.

#### His EXCELLENCY'S Reply

Gentlemen,

I AM much obliged to you for your good Opinion of my Inclinations for the general Good of this Island, and particularly for the Promise of your Advice and Assistance; which I shall always look upon as the best Means to render those Inclinations most effectual.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

The following is taken from the Bristol News Paper.

Bristol, July 15. We hear from Williamsburgh, May 26, That the Agents of the Farmers General of the United Farms of France having impow'ed Mr. William Baradell of that Place, and Mr. Philip Thomas of Ann Arundel County in Maryland, to buy for the said Farmers, 15,000 Hogheads of Tobacco, all of the Growth of Virginia, a great Number of Gentlemen, who, no doubt, wish well to their Country, have agreed to supply them therewith, before the last Day of July, 1759, at 5 l. Sterling per Hoghead, each weighing 900 lb. nett, and 10 in Proportion for less Hogheads; but none to contain less than 800 lb. nett; and are to accept for the same either Bills of Exchange, or Cash, with an Allowance of 25 per Cent. for the Difference of Exchange. According to the Plan delivered in by Mons. Huber, it appears, That if they could supply the French with what they wanted from thence, 'twas likely that the Rest of the Tobacco they should send to England, would yield a better Price than usual, as

the Merchants would have less to manage, and the irresistible Charms of Ready Money be removed: That 'twas evident that the Execution of this Plan would bring a large Sum of Money into that Country, with which the Planter might go to Market, and purchase his Goods much cheaper; and at the same Time the Merchant there would be able to make quicker Returns, and contract fewer desperate and out-standing Debts: That the multiplying of Money, would naturally raise the Value of Land, and lessen the Price of Labour; the Workmen expecting to be paid in Cash, with which he might buy all his Necessaries cheaper: Besides, That if the Scheme succeeded, it would induce the Inhabitants of Norfolk, and other Places, to build Ships to carry away the large Quantity of Tobacco that would be purchased, whereby great Sums would be saved to their Country, many Artisans brought in, and many Sailors bred of their own; which would be so many Hands taken off from planting Tobacco, and much more usefully employ'd.

Our Correspondent further informs us, That the above Gentlemen have not only contracted for the Year 39 but 40; and expect in a short Time to have a sufficient Power to contract for four Years more. And, perhaps, in four Years more, the French will contract for the whole Main.

They write from Barbados, That in March last, there were upwards of 3000 Persons in that Island down in the Small Pox; where Inoculation is practiced, and proves very successful. They add, That there was a Prospect of a fine Crop of Sugar throughout the Islands. And also confirm, That St. Piers, the principal City on the Island of Martineco, is totally consumed by Fire.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

Elfenour, July 19. N.S. My last was of the 15th Instant, since the following Matters have arrived, viz. John Gordon of Aberdeen, from Newcastle for Dantzick; John Joad, of and from London for Stockholm; James Harrison of Stockton, from Narva for London; James Aspinall, of and for Liverpool from Dantzick; John Smith of London, from Cadiz for Copenhagen; William Cliff, of and for Liverpool; Bath Taylor, of and for Hull; John Wilkinson, of and for London, all from Stockholm; Jonathan Hill, of and for Hull from Dantzick; Samuel Tomlin, of and for Hull from Narva; John Mac Cone, from Koningsburg; John Willie, and William Neyham, both from Stockholm, all three of and for Glasgow; George Hill, of and for Hull from Narva; John Chipp, of and for Cork from Narva; George Ball, of and for Liverpool from Dantzick; Samuel Sandys of Lancaster, from Riga for Liverpool; Thomas Read of London, from Stockholm for Bristol; John Hartley, of and for Liverpool from Narva; James Warden, of and for Glasgow from Stockholm; John Moon of Ramsgate, from Riga for London; George Salisbury, of and for Chester; Benjamin Chappell, of and for Hull from Petersburg; Cornelius Barrett, of and for Hull from Riga.

The outward bound are all sail'd; more Ships in Sight coming from the Baltick, their Names in my next, the Post being just going.

Amsterdam, July 23. N.S. At Genoa is arrived the Silence, Robert Rand, from Lisbon; the Ship of Anthony Imbert, from Smyrna; that of Ralph Daws, from Salonica; that of William Sanders from Marseilles, and that of Peter Walker from Palermo.

Amsterdam, July 25. N.S. In the Texel is arrived the Ship of William Oliver from Gallipoly. At Petersburg, the Ship of William Young from Bourdeaux. At Riga, those of Benjamin Stevens, and William Kitteridge, from London; and the Ship of Richard Cottam, from Lisbon.

#### HOME PORTS.

Deal, July 17. Wind E.N.E. Remains the Augusta Man of War. Arrived the Snapper, Gray, from Jamaica.

Gravesend, July 17. Passed by the Neptune, Dade, from Stockholm; and the Gibraltar, Bevan, from Oporto; the Charming Molly, Powell, from Bourdeaux; the Antigua Merchant, Pain, from Antigua; the Jennet, Crookenden, from Barbados.

#### LONDON.

The Rossineault, bound from Dunkirk to Cadiz, is lost near Oporto.

The Dutch Greenland Ships had catch'd by the 30th of June last, between 280 and 290 Whales.

Yesterday the Right Rev. Dr. Gooch, Lord Bishop of Bristol, kiss'd the King's Hand on his being

translated to the See of Norwich, in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. Butts, lately translated to the See of Ely, in the room of Dr. Green, deceased.

On Monday last Mrs. Mary Cross, a Widow, dwelt in Redcross-street, dropt down dead suddenly. She was out in the Street about 5 o'clock, went in Doors, sent for a Pint of Beer, drank it, and expired immediately.

Yesterday several Persons were convicted by the Commissioners of Excise in the Penalty of each, for retailing Spirituous Liquors contrary to late Act.

On Monday last Mr. Turner's New Bull run against a Yorkshire Mare, from Tyburn pike to Acton and back again, for 20 Guineas besides considerable Bets, and the same was the former.

The same Day at the Races at Kenilworth Three started for the Plate of 15 l. which was by Mr. Thompson's Chestnut Horse, Fox.

High Water this Day } Morning  
at London Bridge } 01 27

Bank Stock 142 1/4th. India 170. 101. Old Annuity 111 13/4ths 40. 101. Ditto 111 15/8ths. Three per Cent 107. Cent. Loan 110. 15 per Cent. ditto 107. 100. Royal Assurance 107 1/4th. Assurance 14 13/4ths. African 14. 6 l. 18 s. 10 d. 19 s. Prem. South Sea 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 10 s. Prem. Tallies 1 half 10 s. 3/4ths Prem. English 3 l. 5 s. Welsh ditto 19 s. Three half per Exchequer Orders 16 1/4th per Cent. Three per Cent. ditto 2 per Cent. Premium Lion Bank 12 1/4th.

#### This Day is published,

A Brief History of the Rise and Progress of Anabaptism in England. To which is added Some Account of the learned Dr. Wickliffe, and of him from the false Charge of his and his Followers Infant-Baptism.

By JOHN LEWIS, Minister of the Gospel in Kent.

Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane, and without Temple-Bar.

#### This Day is Published,

(Price Four Shillings.)

DISSERTATIO de Motu Musculari.

Auctore ALEXANDRO STUART, Medici Serenissime Carolinae Mag. Brit. &c. super-Brachii Coll. Reg. Med. Lond. &c. &c. &c.

Opinionum commenta deier diet, naturae &c.

Excudit Samuel Richardson, Sumptibus Societatis teras promovendas infiturg. And sold by A. Miller against St. Clement's Church in the Strand, J. G. Poultry; J. Nourie, without Temple-Bar, Bootmakers Society.

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THE FABLES of AESOP, and Eminent Mythologists; with Morals and Remarks.

By Sir ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

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many Years before any Counterfeit Forms appeared; and highly commended from one to another. The vast Quantities that have been also verify its Efficacy and Virtues, for it cures them, after all others Means have failed, to a Wonder, in a small time, without ment; by attenuating and opening the Lungs dried up, and all the Passages obstructed dripping thereon, occasion'd by hard Riding, Colic, causes presently a free Perspiration, renewing the gaur and Length again, as well as ever.

It immediately cures those Horses only, a little of their Wind, as also all continued Coughs, Colds, &c. being excellent in preventing many other incident unto them, by maintaining, preserving, and continuing a good Breath.

And in a word, by this very Medicine alone, have been made to perfectly sound, that they were broken and valued from 10 to 30 or 40 Pounds, which Broken-winded, could not before be sold for 3 or 4.

It is sold at Mr. Sathwell's Toy-Shop at the Corner of Backlers-Bury in the Poultry, at 4 s. a Bottle, with Directions for taking it; and no other England.